## **CLAIMS**

1. An information recording medium comprising: a pair of electrodes; and a liquid crystal material filled into a gap between said electrodes,

said liquid crystal material having a property such that charge-transport properties are varied according to a phase transfer between a plurality of stable liquid crystal phases of the liquid crystal and/or a history of the phase transfer.

- 2. The information recording medium according to claim 1, wherein the phase transfer of the liquid crystal material occurs upon a change in temperature of the liquid crystal material.
- 3. The information recording medium according to claim 1, wherein the information is recorded by applying thermal energy.
- 4. The information recording medium according to claim 1, wherein the information is read by measuring the value of a photoelectric current generated by light applied to an information recorded portion.
- 5. The information recording medium according to claim 1, wherein at least one of the pair of electrodes is transparent to light.
- 6. The information recording medium according to claim 1, wherein the thickness of the gap between the electrodes is larger than the size of a domain at least in the initial state of the liquid crystal material.
- 7. The information recording medium according to claim 1, wherein a thermal head or a laser beam is used as means for applying thermal energy for information recording.
- 8. The information recording medium according to claim 1, wherein

the liquid crystal material comprises a liquid crystalline charge transport material,

a background for information recording is in a

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state such that the charge-transport properties are inhibited attributable to polycrystalline structural defects in the initial state of the liquid crystal charge-transport material, and

information recording is carried out by phase transfer caused in the background upon the application of thermal energy.

- 9. The information recording medium according to claim 1 wherein two or more charge-transport properties can be developed in a specific liquid crystal phase according to the level of the thermal energy applied.
- 10. The information recording medium according to claim 1, wherein the pair of electrodes are provided on a substrate.
- 11. The information recording medium according to claim 1, wherein the thickness between the pair of electrodes satisfies both requirements represented by inequalities (A) and (B):

(Permeation depth at excitation light wavelength of liquid crystal material) < (Thickness between pair of electrodes)

Thickness between pair of electrodes) < (Thickness which can exhibit field strength such as to enable reading of photoelectric current) . . . (B).

2. The information recording medium according to claim 1, wherein the domain size of the liquid crystal material is smaller than the thickness of the gap between the electrodes.

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